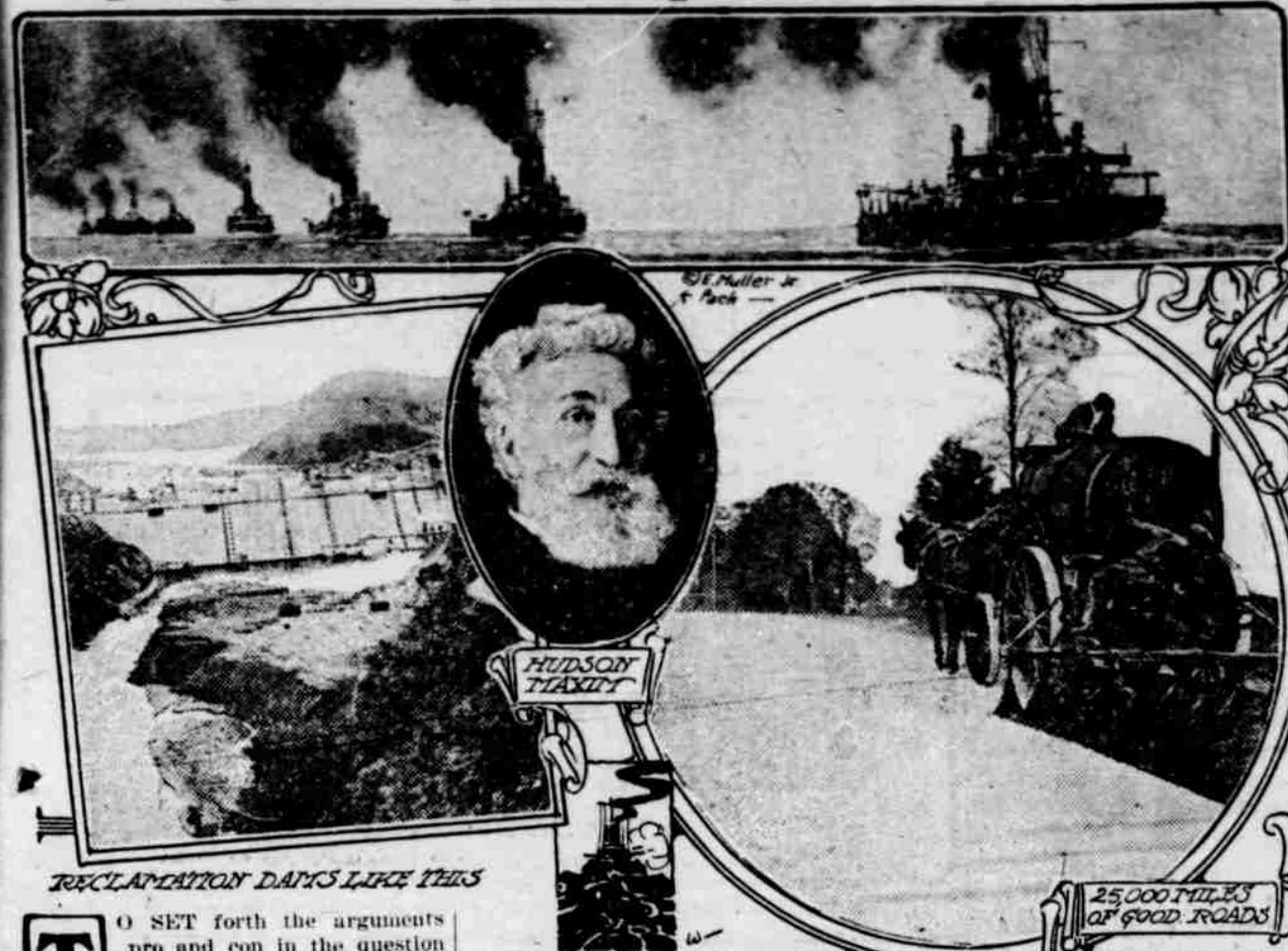


# Armament Truce and \$5,000,000,000 Saved!



**TRANSLATION DAYS LIKE THIS**

**T** O SET forth the arguments pro and con in the question of world disarmament and an armament truce is not the purpose of this article. Its purpose is to call attention to a by-product of the world-wide discussion of the disarmament and armament truce proposals—what the United States needs in the way of industrial improvements to increase its efficiency.

Engineers, efficiency experts, transportation managers and far-seeing business men have had much to say in a general way about the need for greater production and better distribution. The possibility of disarmament or of an armament truce has stimulated them to estimating what the United States would save and suggesting what it should do with the money thus saved.

Here is an example of the many suggestions for increased industrial efficiency. The United States geological survey has been making an investigation of the potential water power of the East. On the basis of its findings, Secretary of the Interior Payne, just before going out of office, submitted to President Wilson a report covering the area from Boston to Washington. He urged unified development of electricity, supplied from both water power and steam-driven machinery, to effect an annual saving of about 25,000,000 tons of coal, run 12,000 miles of railroad, light cities, run street cars, factories and mines, through the concerted development of water power from the St. Lawrence, Saguenay, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac rivers and streams in the Adirondacks.

Financial feasibility of the idea is urged by the report on the following estimates:

Electrification of 12,000 miles of railway at gross cost of \$800,000,000, reduced to \$650,000,000 by salvage of steam locomotives, while yearly savings on coal and maintenance "would return approximately 14 per cent on the investment."

Incomplete data on 50,000 power using plants indicates saving of 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons of coal a year.

Electrification of hard coal mines to save 6,500,000 tons of coal yearly.

Public utilities to be saved 4,000,000 tons of coal annually at average cost of \$3.50 a ton.

Hudson Maxim assumes that the United States would save five billion dollars through a five-year armament truce and proceeds to tell what the nation could do with those five billions. Writing in the New York World he says among other things:

"A billion dollars would build in the United States 25,000 miles of concrete roads 20 feet wide—five roads extending east and west from ocean to ocean, and six roads extending north and south from Canada to Mexico and the Gulf—roads connecting all the principal cities and towns in all the main directions. The roads could be made 20 feet wide, of the best and most substantial concrete construction, with the liberal allowance of \$40,000 a mile, or \$1,000,000,000 for 25,000 miles.

"With our billion dollars saved, the second year we could build the proposed intercoastal ship and barge canal from Boston to Florida, running through Long Island Sound, crossing New Jersey to the Delaware, on to Chesapeake Bay, thence running behind the chain of islands southward,



THOUSANDS OF MILES OF CANALS

holding an inland water course most of the way.

But this development would not consume our entire billion dollars. It would not require more than half of it. With the other \$500,000,000 we should be able to dredge and deepen and straighten the Mississippi river to St. Louis, and the Missouri river to Kansas City, sufficiently to admit the free and unobstructed passage of ocean liners to the very center of the industrial and fruitful West.

"As to the third billion saved: For some time past a great electrical superpower system has been advocated, extending from Boston to Washington, connecting with the bituminous coal mines of Virginia, the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, and the sources of water power available at Niagara and in the lower reaches of the St. Lawrence river. It is estimated that 2,000,000 horse power may be developed on that part of the St. Lawrence river between Lake Ontario and Montreal constituting the international boundary between that part of New York state and Canada, one-half of which power would belong to the United States.

"The following is the proposition in a nutshell: Great hydro-electric power stations are to be built on the St. Lawrence and in the bituminous coal mine section of Virginia and the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. The electrical energy from these plants will be conducted through trunk lines crossing the super-power area, and the trunk lines will be tapped by wires conducting the electricity away in all directions, to take the place of coal in all power plants, to run all locomotives and street cars, to supply all electric lighting and to generate heat for much of the cooking and warming of rooms in private homes.

"At the present time the railroads in the super-power area are carrying about 60,000,000 tons of coal annually, this coal constituting 40 per cent of the freight of the roads. It is estimated that half of this coal would be saved, or 30,000,000 tons annually, and the railroads relieved of their present overburden.

"This is what we could do with the fourth billion saved: A very practical and comprehensive plan has already been worked out for canalizing the St. Lawrence river between Lake Ontario and Montreal, thereby permitting the passage of ocean steamers up the St. Lawrence into Lake Ontario. This plan would at one stroke make Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago seaport cities with ocean steamer communication with all ports of the world.

"The utility and helpfulness of this

development is so vast as to outpace the imagination. This great work is not a measure for the benefit of the United States alone, nor merely for the joint benefit of the United States and Canada; for it would be of incomparable benefit to the entire civilized world.

"What about the fifth billion saved? In the Far West large tracts of arid lands have been redeemed and made fruitful as farming districts through the magic of irrigation accomplished by the aid of the government in building the necessary dams to store water for the use of the farms, while the electrical power developed by the water as it is drawn from the reservoirs for purposes of irrigation furnishes the energy for lighting and transportation over large districts. Little has yet been done, however, compared with what remains undone.

"I asked the Department of the Interior what could be done in the way of reclamation of the arid regions of the West for farming purposes by the use of a billion dollars and I received from that department a statement which I can do no better than to quote here:

"If the sum of \$10,000,000 could be made available for expenditure in the next ten years, this could be used to reclaim lands in the arid region at a cost of from \$100 to \$200 per acre and wet and cut-over lands in the East and South at a cost of from \$75 to \$125 per acre. Settlers could be placed on these lands and furnished with loans at low rates of interest on long time for improvements and equipment. The lands might be assumed to be distributed as follows:

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 2,000,000 acres of arid land at \$150 per acre         | \$300,000,000   |
| 4,000,000 acres of wet cut-over land at \$100 per acre | 400,000,000     |
| 150,000 farms on above reclaimed land at \$2,000 each  | 300,000,000     |
|  | \$1,000,000,000 |

"This would furnish rural homes for 150,000 families and an equal number would find homes and employment in the towns and villages which would spring up. The population supported thereby would be about a million and a half and the values created would be more than double the expenditure. The money invested would all eventually be returned by the beneficiaries, whose homes would be the security for its return. A very large proportion of the expenditure would go to pay for labor, materials and transportation: idle men and idle industries would be put in motion and the whole pulse of American business quickened."

# Trace Birds by Use of Anklets

Habits of Our Feathered Friends Discovered by American Banding Society.

## 20,000 ALREADY ARE MARKED

Incredible Wing Mileage Is Revealed in Some of the Reports—New Facts About Domestic Relations of Jenny Wren and Husband.

New York.—The habits of birds, the age they attain, the dispersal or distribution of their young, their mating customs, the strength of the homing instinct, the consistency with which migrant birds return to given areas in their winter range, routes followed by individual birds, and even polygamy—these and countless other problems the American Bird Banding association seeks to solve by methods that leave no opportunity for questioning the accuracy of the date.

The several hundred members of the association have for 12 years been conducting their research on a large scale in the western hemisphere, and European societies whose aims are identical with those of the American workers have been operating since 1898. These bodies of investigators pursue their experiments by the use of rings, bands of tags, each bearing an inscription or return address and a serial number. The bands are usually made of aluminum and are manufactured in about a dozen different sizes to fit the legs of all birds, from the smallest warbler to the clumsy pelican and the mighty eagle.

Fifty-eight thousand of these bands have so far been made for the American Bird Banding association, and approximately 20,000 have been placed by members on the legs of native wild birds. Each ring is stamped with the words, "Notify Am. Museum, N. Y.," and following this, on the reverse side of the band, is a serial number. At the time the band is placed on the bird the bander records on a standard file card all information relating to the operation. These data include the number of the band, the name of the bird, its age (whether nestling, fledgling or adult), locality, date, name of bander and remarks. The bird, having been thoroughly "catalogued," is sent on its way.

### Long Migrations Recorded.

Workers for the association have carried bands into the remotest regions. As members of scientific and exploring parties they have placed the tags on birds in Alaska, Greenland, Labrador, and even in the antarctic a thousand miles from Cape Horn. A young robin, banded in its nest on the lonely shores of Great Slave lake, in the Northwest territory of Canada, has been reported from Louisiana, more than 2,000 miles away; a Massachusetts tern, or sea swallow, has been recovered a similar distance from its birthplace, in the waters off the Venezuelan coast, and a chimney swift, a bird less than six inches long, has been recorded at its New Hampshire summer home after three seasonal journeys to South America, involving almost incredible wing mileage, the minimum distance covered having been 18,000 miles.

Aside from the birds which are systematically trapped, wild birds, either dead or alive, fall into human hands in a variety of ways.

The longest period record thus far turned in has been produced by a common crow, which was banded in the nest at Berwyn, Pa., May 17, 1914, and shot while stealing chickens on the sixth anniversary of the date of banding, May 17, 1920, at Phoenixville, Pa., only eight miles from the site of its

birth. The inscription on the aluminum band worn by this bird is as legible today as it was when received from the maker, notwithstanding the six years of rough treatment under all weather conditions. One of the most astounding details of bird life brought out by banding has to do with the domestic relations of Jenny Wren and her songful husband.

### Wren Is Fickle.

Wrens habitually raise two large families in rapid sequence each season, and in these circumstances it would naturally be thought the head of the establishment would give his uninterrupted attention to his household. Not so, however, with an Ohio house wren, who, the moment his first hatch of offspring was on the wing, ruthlessly abandoned his little brown wife and, moving off less than a hundred yards, reared his second family with a newly found mate. This abominable fickleness might never have been suspected had it not been for

### Here's Another Peril in "Hitting Bottle"

Winchester, Va.—The art of drinking from a bottle is being lost in this vicinity. E. Clarence Smith of Berkeley county entertained a party of men friends at an old-time "pitch" party, at which bottled pop was served. One of Smith's guests had not gurgled anything for so many years that when he went about it in the old-time way the suction fastened the mouth of the bottle tightly to his lips and it could not be removed.

Finally one of the guests procured a feather and tickled his friend under the nose, provoking a laugh, which broke the connection.

the numbered rings used on all of the characters involved.

Another house wren with a history is the "little old woman who lived in a shoe." She and her husband and their 13 children (reared in ten installments) were all banded. No word has ever been heard from the children since they left home, but a year later a wren was seen at the old "shoe hangar" with a bracelet on his leg, but no mate was near. The observer is left wondering if perhaps there is not a wren Reno somewhere in the South. Of the total of 20,000 birds banded approximately 400, or 2 per cent, have so far been heard from, and additional recoveries are being received from time to time.

### PHYSICAL PERFECTION



In John J. Watkins of Dorchester, Mass., the civil service examiners believe they have found a perfect man, physically. This former heavyweight boxing champion of the U. S. S. M. Vernon romped from machine to machine, making a strength test record of 100 per cent.

### Old Almanac.

Burlington, Kan.—W. W. Richards of Lebo believes he is the possessor of the oldest almanac in Kansas. His almanac was printed in 1701, thus being 220 years old. It was printed in Welsh by Thomas Jones.

# Insane May Be Cured by Music

Pianist Boguslawski Evokes First Response From Many Stuporous Patients.

## DOCTORS WATCH EXPERIMENT

After Two Years' Research Musician Claims Remarkable Results From Music in Arousing Patients From Mental Stupor.

Chicago, March 19.—The Italian woman sat huddled in the corner, her thin shoulders shaking. The color came to her bleached skin. She worked her fingers over her face, over the walls; she tore frantically at her fingers with her teeth. The intermezzo of "Cavalleria Rusticana" ended. The woman kneeling in the corner, Adeline M., sagged down. A nurse leaned over her and remarked:

"She says: 'Oh, my baby! Baby needs a mother. When am I going home? Say, you know, that's the first time she's spoken since they brought her here. She refused to nurse her baby.'"

Moissaye Boguslawski, Russian pianist, who is now living in Chicago, fingered through the "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore." Shudders crept over the Italian woman in the corner and she wept. The tears sped down her

face. She weaved her head from side to side.

"Yes, yes," she moaned, "I have a heart—everybody is happy—baby—father—oh, don't forget me." And she vibrated to the rush of the music, while her mouth twisted into a grotesque smile.

### Tries Music as Aid to Insane.

It was at the state hospital for the insane in Dunning. Surrounded by the "stuporous," or depressed types of insane patients, Mr. Boguslawski sat at a piano running through the emotional gamut of music. A small audience of alienists watched the experiment.

Can insanity be cured through music? After two years of research, Mr. Boguslawski claimed remarkable results from music on such cases. He has been performing experiments at the Dunning institution, it is said, for the last month. He has been holding weekly "musical clinics."

Psychiatrists and health department officials, as well as Chicago physicians, are watching the experiments at Dunning. At each "music therapeutic" test, as Mr. Boguslawski has named his psychiatric process, Dr. D. B. Rotman of the hospital staff has collected data for presentation to the American medical profession for discussion.

"These experiments are the first of their kind ever conducted in the United States," said Dr. Rotman. "They are highly interesting. There is a universal potency to music; it appeals to the subtler elements of the mind. Patients long considered dull are aroused by this music to the expression of emotional display. The effect on that Italian woman, for instance, was overwhelming. Now we have found a response, she may be curable."

### A Revelation, Says Official.

"This is a revelation to me," exclaimed Dr. E. A. Foley, assistant superintendent of the institution, watching the pianist endeavor to arouse the patients from their mental torpor with many varieties of melody.

"I have studied this for two years; I know it will work," replied Mr. Boguslawski. "I don't claim to be able to cure insanity, but I can relieve much mental distress. Probably a third of the 150,000 insane in the United States can be greatly improved by 'music therapeutics.'"

One of the cases studied was Mary K., an Armenian refugee. She was made insane by war horrors. She saw her mother, father and brother slain before her eyes. The Chopin funeral march today brought her to her knees in mumbled prayer. Tragic memories apparently were revived. She fell on the floor, sobbing.

"Nostralgia," explained Boguslawski. "An intelligent approach. A relief through the caress of sympathetic music for pent-up desires, suppressions, imagined fears. Music is the scaffold which help open the wound. After that it's a case for physicians, not musicians."

## Actress Collects Shoes for Poor



Inez Plummer, New York actress, placed a barrel outside the theater and stood there collecting old shoes from passers-by for the poor of the city.

## Ancestry of Moonfish.

One of the strangest of all fishes that swim the seas is the great moonfish or Opah, called in California "Mariposa." It is a broad, flat fish, writes a correspondent, almost as deep as long, with flattened sides, small, toothless mouth, and short tail. It lives in the open seas, reaching a weight of 400 pounds. Its flesh is rich, tender and toothsome, but no person is likely to taste it more than once,

as the fish seldom appears twice in the same place. The one living species of Lampris is not related to any other existing fish, constituting an order by itself. The extinct moonfish of the Miocene lamprum beds may therefore stand as Lampris zatlama. The specimen is one of great interest as showing the antiquity of one of the most singular of all living bony fishes.

### Fresh Air.

Following is by Mrs. Andrew J. Holmes: "The essential of good health

is pure, fresh air and plenty of it. Go into the average home and you find the inmates languid, disinclined to exertion and 'all tired out.' The reason this is so is that indoors we usually live in an atmosphere which lacks in life-giving oxygen and is charged with carbon dioxide, a poisonous gas continually being thrown off by each member of the household, together with disease germs that are seeking lodgment in constitutions in which the power of resistance to their inroads has been reduced to a minimum."